THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1799. [No. 1961.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

SHERRY WINE, of a superior Quality, entitled to the Drawback.—Also a Quantity of Sheet CORK, for Sale, by SAMUEL VERNON, jun.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1799.

To be Sold, by

JOSEPH HICKS,

At his NURSERY, *in Tiverton, near Howland's Ferry; a large Collection of Fruit Trees, as follows, viz.*

A VARIETY of Apple Trees; Peach Trees; Pear Trees; Plumb Trees; Cherry Trees; Mulberry Trees; Quince Trees; Apricots; also Poplar and Lelack Trees.

Any Person inclining to purchase any of the above mentioned Trees, as there is Thousands of a proper Size, may apply as above.——If any of the above Trees should be wanted to send over Water, the Purchaser may depend upon having them put up, either in Mats, Casks, or Boxes, with Care; without any other Cost, except the first Cost of said Mats or Boxes.

Tiverton, Nov. 1, 1799.

For BALTIMORE,

The fast-sailing new BRIG VENILIA, To sail the 15th Inst.—For Freight or Passage apply to BENJ. FRY.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1799.

For NORFOLK,

The well-known good BRIG FAVOURITE, To sail the 15th Inst.—For Freight or Passage apply to BENJ. FRY

Who has on Hand, a small Quantity of the first Quality large white Salt for Sale, and wants to purchase good Beef and Pork.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1799.

For BALTIMORE, The new Ship HERCULES, JESSE BAKER, Master, To sail in ten Days.——For Freight apply to BENJAMIN FRY.

Newport, Nov. 5, 1799.

To be SOLD, A Ten-Plate STOVE, with a Pipe, &c. complete.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Nov. 5, 1799.

TO be Sold, the PEW No. 78, in the Reverend GARDNER THURSTON'S Meeting-house. Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Oct. 30, 1799.

Rhode-Island District, sc.

BY Virtue of a Warrant, from the Hon. BENJAMIN BOURN, Esq; Judge of the District Court for Rhode-Island District:

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons concerned, that a Libel is filed in said Court by MOSES BROWN, Esq; Commander of the Public Armed Ship the Merrimack, in Behalf of himself, and the other Officers, and Crew of said Ship, against a certain Schooner, called the Charming Nancy, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, (being a British Vessel) and also against her Cargo, consisting of Forty Puncheons of Rum, Eight Barrels of Sugar, and Two Hundred and Fifty-five Bags of Salt; originally captured by a Cruizer in the Service of the French Republic, and now Libelled for Salvage: Said Schooner having been in Possession of said French Cruizer, more than Ninety-six Hours:—And that Trial will be had upon said Libel, at a District Court which is to be holden at Providence, on the third Tuesday of November next, at Ten o'Clock.

WILLIAM PECK, *Marshal.*

Providence October 31, 1799.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN *HAS FOR SALE,* St. Petersburg Clean Hemp, Swedes Iron, Souchong Tea, per Chest, And Molasses, per Hogshead.

Newport, Sept. 24th, 1799.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,

By *THOMAS HANDY,* Fresh TEAS of the first Qualities, viz. GUNPOWDER, HYSON, SOUCHONG—and BOHEA.

Also, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-street, single and double-refined SUGAR.

Newport, 8th October, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING HAVE FOR SALE, ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

TO BE SOLD, BY WILLIAM ENGS, jun. THE HOUSE he now lives in, a healthy airy Situation (with a good Cellar) and new Store, paved Yard, and a Garden adjoining.

Newport, 30th Sept. 1799.

Just received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER, Hyson, Souchong, Bohea, Teas, per Chest or smaller Quantity. Tea Cadies. Waiters. Boglipores. Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN Informs his Friends and others, that he has removed to the East Side of Thames-street, opposite Mr. Robert Stevens's, where he continues his Business as usual, and has at present on Hand,

A HANDSOME Assortment of GOODS, which he will sell at a reasonable Rate.

Also, best clean Turk's-Island SALT, by Hundred Bushel, or less Quantity.

Newport, 20th April, 1799.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Commissioners and Assignees of all the Estate of JOSEPH BURRILL, an insolvent Debtor, at the Supreme Judicial Court held at Newport, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1799—All Persons who have any Demands against the said *Joseph,* are hereby notified to exhibit the same to either of the Subscribers, within Nine Months from the Seventh Day of March, A. D. 1799, being the Day of their said Appointment.

WILLIAM V. KING, JOHN SLOCUM, EDWARD THURSTON.

Newport, 5th Nov. 1799.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the Trial, Capt. Howland, arrived at New-Bedford, in 40 *Days from Leith. London Dates to Sept.* 21.——TEN DAYS LATEST.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

CAPTURE OF SERINGAPATAM.

(Capital of Tippoo Sultan's Dominions.)

Madras Gazette Extraordinary.

Wednesday, May 15, '99.

THE following copy of a letter from Lieut. Gen. Harris to the Right Hon. the Governor General, dated Seringapatam, 7th May, 1799, is published by his Lordship's authority.

J. WEBBE, *Sec. to Gov.*

MY LORD,

On the 4th inst. I had the honor to address your Lordship a hasty note, containing in a few words the sum of our success, which I have now to report more in detail.

The fire of our batteries, which began to batter in breach on the 30th April, had on the evening of the 3d inst. so much destroyed the walls against which it was directed, that the arrangement was then made for assaulting the place on the following day, when the breach was reported practicable.

The troops intended to be employed were stationed in the trenches early in the morning of the 4th, that no extraordinary movement might lead the enemy to expect the assault, which I had determined to make in the heat of the day, as the time best calculated to ensure success, as the troops would then be least prepared to oppose us.

Ten flank companies of Europeans, taken from those regiments necessarily left to guard our camps, and our out-posts, followed by the 12th, 33d, 73d and 74th regiments, and three corps of grenadier seapoys, taken from the troops of the three Presidencies, with 200 of His Highness the Nixam's troops, formed the party for the assault, accompanied by 100 of the artillery, and the corps of pioneers, and supported in the trenches by the battalion companies of the regiment De Meuron, and four battalions of Madras seapoys. Colonel Sherbrooke, and Lieut. Colonels Dunlop, Dalrymple, Gardner and Mignan, commanded the several flank corps; and Major Gen. Baird was entrusted with the direction of this important service.

At one o'clock the troops moved from the trenches, crossed the rocky bed of Cavery under an extremely heavy fire, passed the glacis and ditch, and ascended the breaches in the *fausse braye* and rampart of the fort, surmounting in the most gallant manner every obstacle which the difficulty of the passage, and the resistance of the enemy presented to oppose their progress. Major-General Baird had divided his force for the purpose of clearing the ramparts to the right and left. One division was commanded by Col. Sherebrooke, the other by Lieut. Col. Dunlop; the latter was disabled in the breach, but both corps, although strongly opposed, were completely successful. Resistance continued to be made from the palace of Tippoo, for some time after all firing had ceased from the works; two of his sons were there, who, on assurance of safety, surrendered to the troops surrounding them; and guards were placed for the protection of the family, most of whom were in the palace.

It was soon after reported that Tippoo Sultan had fallen. Syed, Scheb, Meer, Sadue, Syed, Gofar, and many other of his chiefs, were also slain. Measures were immediately adopted to stop the confusion at first unavoidable in a city strongly garrisoned, crowded with inhabitants and their property, in ruins from the fire of a numerous artillery, and taken by assault. The Princes were removed to camp. It appeared to Major. Gen. Baird so important to ascertain the fate of the Sultan, that he caused immediate search to be made for his body; which, after much difficulty was found late in the evening in one of the gates, under a heap of slain, and soon after placed in the palace. The corpse was the next day recognized by the family, and interred, with the honours due to his rank, in the mausoleum of his father.

The strength of the fort is such, both from its natural position and the stupendous works by which it is surrounded, that all the exertions of the brave troops who attacked it, in whose praise it is impossible to say too much, were required to place it in our hands. Of the merits of the army I have expressed my opinion in orders, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose; and I trust your Lordship will point out their services to the favourable notice of their king and country.

I am sorry to add, that on collecting the returns of our loss, it is found to have been much heavier than I had first imagined.

On the 5th inst. Abdul Khalic, the elder of the Princes formerly hostages with Lord Cornwallis, surrendered himself at our outposts, demanding protection. Kerim Saheb, the brother of Tippoo, had before fought refuge with Merr Allum Behander. A. Cowl Namah, was yesterday despatched to Futich Hyder, the eldest son of Tippoo, inviting him to join his brothers. Purneah and Meea Kummer Odeen Khan have also been summoned to Seringapatam—no answers have yet been received; but I expect them shortly, as their families are in the fort.

This moment Ali Reza, formerly one of the Vakeels from Tippoo Sultan to Lord Cornwallis, has arrived from Meer Kummer Odeen Khan, to ask my orders for 4000 horse now under his command. Ali Reza was commissioned to declare that Meer Kummer Odeen Khan, would make no conditions, but rely on the generosity of the English.

Monsieur Chapue, and most of the French are prisoners. They have commissions from the French Government.

I have the honour, &c.

GEORGE HARRIS.

Killed,	Europeans,	70	Natives	13.
Wounded,	do.	263	do.	34.
Missing,	do.	4	do.	2.

Private letters received by the same conveyance, mention that immense treasures has been taken at Seringapatam.

It is rumoured that the Jupiter, of 50 guns, Commodore Losack, with a squadron of frigates, has fallen in with the French squadron on their return to the Mauritius, driven them ashore, and destroyed the whole of them.

The East-India House is to be splendidly illuminated this evening, and the East-India brigade are to fire a *feu-de-joye* on their own ground.

It is asserted, we know not on what authority, that several British officers, supposed to have died in the prisons of Hyder Ally and Tippoo, were found still living in the dungeons of Seringapatam.

The successful termination of this short war secures to us the sovereignty of India. The Nabob of Aacot, who once shared the Carnatic with Hyder Alli, is no longer powerful, and the Mahrattas alone possess extensive territories, and a considerably military force. But the Mahrattas are attached to us, and even if they were not; the destruction of Tippoo would effectually prevent them from risking a contest.

The HOLLAND EXPEDITION.

VICTORY.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-street—Sept 16, '99.

A Despatch of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from Lieut. General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. at the Office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Head-Quarters, Schager Brug; Sept. 11, 1799.

SIR,

HAVING fully considered the position which the British troops had occupied on the 1st inst. and having in view the certainty, of speedy and powerful reinforcements. I determined to remain until then on the defensive.

From the information which we had received, we were apprized of the enemy's intention to attack us, and we were daily improving the advantages of our situation.

Yesterday morning, at day-break, the enemy commenced an attack on our centre and right, from St. Martin's to Petten, in three columns, and apparenly with their whole force.

The column of the right, composed of Dutch troops, and under the command of Gen. Dandaels, directed its attack on the village of St. Martin's.

The centre column of the enemy, under the orders of Gen. de Moncean, likewise composed of Dutch troops, marched to Crabbendam and Zyper Sluy.

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Head-Quarters, Schager Brug, Sept. 11, 1799.

SIR,

HAVING fully considered the position which the British troops had occupied on the 1st inst. and having in view the certainty, of speedy and powerful reinforcements, I determined to remain until then on the defensive.

From the information which we had received, we were apprized of the enemy's intention to attack us, and we were daily improving the advantages of our situation.

Yesterday morning, at day-break, the enemy commenced an attack on our centre and right, from St. Martin's to Petten, in three columns, and apparenly with their whole force.

The column of the right, composed of Dutch troops, and under the command of Gen. Dandaels, directed its attack on the village of St. Martin's.

The centre column of the enemy, under the orders of Gen. de Moncean, likewise composed of Dutch troops, marched to Crabbendam and Zyper Sluy.

The left column of the enemy, compoſed of French, directed itſelf on the poſition occupied by Maj. Gen. Burrard, commanding the ſecond brigade of Guards.

The enemy advanced, particularly on their left and centre, with great intrepidity, and penetrated with the heads of their columns to within 100 yards of the poſt occupied by the Britiſh troops. They were however every where repulſed, owing to the ſtrength of our poſition, and the determined courage of the troops. About 10 o'clock the enemy retired towards Alkmaar leaving behind them many dead and ſome wounded men, with one piece of cannon, a number of waggons, pontoons, and portable bridges. Col. M'Donald with the reſerve purſued them for ſome time, and quickened their retreat.

It is impoſſible for me to do full juſtice to the good conduct of the troops.

Col. Spencer, who commanded in the village of St. Martin's defended his poſt with great ſpirit and judgment.

Major-General Moore, who commanded on his right, and who was wounded, though I am happy to ſay ſlightly, was no leſs judicious in the management of the troops under his command.

The two battalions of the 20th regiment, poſted oppoſite to Crabbendam and Zyper Sluys, did credit to the high reputation which that regiment has always borne.—Lieut. Col. Smyth of that corps, who had the particular charge of that poſt, received a ſevere wound in his leg, which will deprive us for a time of his ſervices.

The two brigade of Guards repulſed with great vigour the column of French which had advanced to attack them, and where the ſlaughter of the enemy was great.

I continue to receive every mark of zeal and intelligence from the officers compoſing the ſtaff of this army.

It is difficult to ſtate with any preciſion the loſs of the enemy, but it cannot be computed at leſs than 800 or 1000 men: and on our ſide it does not exceed, in killed, wounded, and miſſing, 200 men. Exact returns ſhall be tranſmitted herewith.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. ABERCROMBY.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Sept. 17.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board one of the Britiſh Ships in the Texel, dated Sept. 11.

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The Helder, North-Holland, 14th Sept. 1799.

SIR,

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Upon coming on ſhore, I had great ſatisfaction in witneſſing the diſembarkation of eight battalions of Ruſſian auxiliary troops, conſiſting of 7000 men, under the command of Lieut. Gen. D'Hermann, which had arrived from Revel in the courſe of the preceding day and yeſterday morning.—I afterwards ſaw theſe troops upon their march towards the poſition occupied by the Britiſh near Schagen; and I have great pleaſure in aſſuring you that, from their appearance in every reſpect, the moſt happy conſequences may be expected from their co-operation with his Majeſty's arms in this country; Lieutenant-General D'Hermann ſeems to enter moſt heartily into our views, and I form very ſanguine hopes of receiving eſſential aſſiſtance from his zeal and experience.

I underſtand that Sir Ralph Abercromby has made you acquainted with his having repulſed the enemy, in an attack made upon him on Tueſday laſt. I proceed to join him at his quarters at Schagen immediately.

I have had the pleaſure to meet the Hereditary Prince of Orange here. His Serene Highneſs is occupied in arranging into corps a large body of deſerters from the Batavian army, and volunteers from the Dutch ſhips of war which have proceeded to England. Every aſſiſtance ſhall be given to his Serene Highneſs, to render theſe corps an efficient addition to our force.—I am, Sir, yours,

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It is natural to ſuppoſe, however, that this is a meaſure which the great majority of the Dutch would riſe up to oppoſe; and it is a meaſure of all others calculated to unite that people againſt the common enemy of civilized ſociety: For the people of Holland muſt be convinced, that by adopting ſo deſperate a meaſure as that of a general inundation, the French did not conſider not only the future welfare, but the preſent exiſtence, of a great proportion of the inhabitants of Holland.

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The Juno frigate, commanded by Captain Dundas, had been lightened, for the purpoſe of her ſailing up as near as poſſible to Amſterdam; and ſhe was to be accompanied by all the gun and other veſſels of force that could be adapted to the navigation of the Zuyder Zee. Vice-Admiral Mitchell, whoſe judgment and ſpirit are equal to every emergency, was himſelf to command this armament, with his flag diſplayed on board the Juno.

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Alkmaar, which at preſent ſo much engages the public attention, is about twenty-three miles to the Northward of Amſterdam.

PARIS, Sept. 4.

On the 15th of laſt month, 19 prieſts were ſent off from the priſons of Lyons for Oleron, in four carts, with chains about their necks.

A letter from Toulouſe ſtates, that a column of rebels, which took refuge at St. Clar de Lomagne (a ſmall town near Lectoure) has been cut to pieces. The Republicans were not ſatisfied with the victory, but put to death the men, women, and children of the village, and then burnt the place.

Sept. 5.

The Directory has ordered the editors and printers of the following Journals to be arreſted: Bulletin official des Armees Coaliſees, La Pariſienne, La Quotidienne, Le Courier de Paris, Le Democrate, Le Miroer, La Feuille du Jour, Le Neceſſaire, Les Hommes Libres, Le Grondeur, and Le Defenſeur de la Patrie.

It is ſaid that we too have a ſecret expedition on foot, and that it will be commanded by Bernadotte.

The anniverſary of the 4th September was celebrated this day in the Decadary Temples, and in the Champ de Mars. Sieyes, the preſident of the Directory, pronounced an harrangue upon the occaſion.

On the preceding evening the Directory iſſued another order, the object of which was, to apply the law of the 5th September to the proprietors and editors of the journals arreſted yeſterday. The place of their baniſhment is Oleron. They were allowed two months to repair thither, in conformity with the law of the 8th September, 1798; and thoſe who ſhall not within that time make their declaration, are to be placed on the liſt of emigrants.

It is Delmotte who commands at Breſt in the abſence of Bruix.

Macdonald is at this moment at Paris, and has already had a conference with the Miniſter at War.

Sept. 7.

The Pope has been interred at Valence; quicklime was thrown into his grave, which conſumed his remains.

FRENCH ARMIES, &c.

Moreau, after the battle of Novi, had at firſt reſolved to quit his poſt and to retreat to Savona; but having learned how much the enemy had ſuffered, he renounced his firſt deſign, and determined to cover the Genoaſe territory.—We ſhall remain on that part on the defenſive, at leaſt until the arrival of Championet, who will bring with him a reinforcement of 30,000 men to join him, from his army of the Alps.

Our army of the Rhine advances into Germany without meeting with any great obſtacles. It has exacted contributions from ſeveral towns on its route.

It appears that the Auſtro-Ruſſians have taken Tortona, and that they threaten Coni. But Championet has thrown proviſions into the latter place, as well as into Feneſtrelles.

Our troops have croſſed the Rhine in the neighbourhood of Spires, in ſeveral places, and after having joined a corps of 8000 men, encamped before Manheim, the army advanced into the Valley of the Neckar,—The head-quarters, at the date of this intelligence, was before Heilbrunn. The army is more than 30,000 ſtrong.

Twenty thouſand men who have joined the army of Maſſena, make his army amount to 100,000 fighting men. We expect every moment a terrible and deciſive battle.

The attack of Philipſbourg is begun by this time.—The ſiege will be covered by an army of 30,000 men.

Paul I. has ordered a new levy in his dominions of 180,000 men, in order to repair the loſſes which his armies have experienced in the preſent campaign.

The Miniſter at War has particularly enjoined the Commander in Chief of the army of England to keep a vigilant eye upon the department of the Maine and Loire. He at the ſame time inſtructed him to form a column of two or three thouſand men, with a train of light artillery, to be ready to act as occaſion may require—to keep that body of men in continual activity, and to direct it againſt every point where the brigands may attempt to aſſemble, in order to cruſh it effectually.

The Spaniſh Miniſter has demanded, in the name of his court, that the body of the Pope ſhould be embalmed, and delivered to him, to be ſent to Rome to be interred. But that ſuperſtition ſhould not get poſſeſſion of it, the adminiſtration of Valence have cauſed him to be interred, and lime thrown into his grave.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Extract of a letter from SUCHET, General of Diviſion, and Chief of the Staff, to the Miniſter at War. AUG. 27.

The loſs of the enemy in men very much exceeds ours, and amounts, from his own confeſſion, to upwards of 8000, 1500 of whom have been left upon the field of battle, 1250 taken priſoners, with General Luſignan and 28 officers, and the remainder wounded, and unable to fight.

Thus, after 14 hours of obſtinate fighting, the French army would have remained in poſſeſſion of the field of battle, had not the minds of the ſoldiers and General Officers been affected by the loſs of their brave commander.

The ſucceſſes obtained by Gen. Klenau, have raiſed the courage of our troops; and the greateſt part of them now deſire to engage the Ruſſians, whom they have had an opportunity of knowing and conquering during the whole of the battle of Novi. *(Signed)* SUCHET.

(Counter-ſigned) BERNADOTTE.

Head-quarters at Cornegliano, Aug. 24.

Since the unfortunate day of the 15th Auguſt the enemy, to our great aſtoniſhment, has made no preparation to follow us; and we have reſumed our poſitions in the mountains of Liguria. The citadel of Tortona, having loſt all hopes of ſuccour, capitulated yeſterday.—The enemy left but very few troops between Aleſſandria and Tortona. They marched with the main body towards Aſti, which ſhewed their deſign to beſiege Coni, the only ſtrong place of which we are in poſſeſſion in Piedmont. They have alſo detached a corps of 20,000 men againſt General Grenier, who has come down with part of the army of the Alps into the invirons of Suza.

We cannot long maintain ourſelves in the poſition which we now occupy. In the firſt place, our army is not ſufficiently numerous, and run the riſk of being entirely deſtroyed; on the other hand, the mountains of Liguria are very barren, and the cavalry and the artillery horſes periſh daily owing to bad food. The hay is very bad, and for three months paſt oats have altogether failed us. Genoa can no longer afford us any aſſiſtance. The Government of that place is alarmed at the approach of the Auſtrians. One of the Directory has attempted to take flight; another has given in his reſignation. The workmen and ſailors are patriots, and will ſee our departure with grief; but the merchants, whoſe commerce has been on the decline for theſe four years paſt, are anxiouſly deſirous of the arrival of the Engliſh, from whom they hope to obtain a free trade. Theſe conſiderations are not thoſe which are moſt powerful. Our army is in want of every thing, and the Treaſury is empty. A ſum of 300,000 livres, which was on its way from France, and which was expected with the greateſt impatience, was ſtopped at Saxony by Gen. St. Cyr, in order to diſcharge the pay of his army, which was four months in arrear. This Gen. was compelled to this meaſure by the diſcontent which the 2 diviſions which he commanded have loudly teſtified. The contractors, who are not paid, and who are daily cheated by the bills which are given them on the Treaſury of Paris, will no longer do their duty. Drafts have lately been given them, which have not been paid; and ſeveral ſoldiers have been obliged alſo to receive them. It appears as if every thing conſpired againſt this army.

French Army of the Rhine, &c.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The Hamburgh mail due on Sunday arrived laſt night. The moſt important intelligence brought by it is from Switzerland and the Rhine. The French have croſſed the Rhine, in order to divert the attention of the Archduke, and to oblige him to divide his forces. They are now advancing in two columns of nearly twenty thouſand men each to Durlach and Heilbron, and ſeem to threaten the Archduke by Schaffhauſen, while Maſſena is to attack him in front.—His Royal Highneſs therefore has quitted Switzerland with a large part of his army, and has marched to Donoueſchengen, in order to check the progreſs of the French army, in which the accounts from Frankfort ſay he has been ſucceſsful. Gen. Hotze commands the Auſtrians and Ruſſians in the abſence of the Archduke. But Hotze, with an army ſo inferior to Maſſena's, can only act ſtrictly on the defenſive—he is waiting anxiouſly for the reinforcements from Italy under Gen. Kray. Lecourbe is again marching againſt Coire.

The French, it is obvious, have no idea of maintaining themſelves in Suabia—they will probably retreat as the Auſtrians advance. An article from Dieſsburg mentions, that they were completely defeated by

The left column of the enemy, compoſed of French, directed itſelf on the poſition occupied by Maj. Gen. Burrard, commanding the ſecond brigade of Guards.

The enemy advanced, particularly on their left and centre, with great intrepidity, and penetrated with the heads of their columns to within 100 yards of the poſt occupied by the Britiſh troops. They were however every where repulſed, owing to the ſtrength of our poſition, and the determined courage of the troops. About 10 o'clock the enemy retired towards Alkmaar leaving behind them many dead and ſome wounded men, with one piece of cannon, a number of waggons, pontoons, and portable bridges. Col. M'Donald with the reſerve purſued them for ſome time, and quickened their retreat.

It is impoſſible for me to do full juſtice to the good conduct of the troops.

Col. Spencer, who commanded in the village of St. Martin's defended his poſt with great ſpirit and judgment.

Major-General Moore, who commanded on his right, and who was wounded, though I am happy to ſay ſlightly, was no leſs judicious in the management of the troops under his command.

The two battalions of the 20th regiment, poſted oppoſite to Crabbendam and Zyper Sluys, did credit to the high reputation which that regiment has always borne.—Lieut. Col. Smyth of that corps, who had the particular charge of that poſt, received a ſevere wound in his leg, which will deprive us for a time of his ſervices.

The two brigade of Guards repulſed with great vigour the column of French which had advanced to attack them, and where the ſlaughter of the enemy was great.

I continue to receive every mark of zeal and intelligence from the officers compoſing the ſtaff of this army.

It is difficult to ſtate with any preciſion the loſs of the enemy, but it cannot be computed at leſs than 800 or 1000 men: and on our ſide it does not exceed, in killed, wounded, and miſſing, 200 men. Exact returns ſhall be tranſmitted herewith.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. ABERCROMBY.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

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A letter from Toulouſe ſtates, that a column of rebels, which took refuge at St. Clar de Lomagne (a ſmall town near Lectoure) has been cut to pieces. The Republicans were not ſatisfied with the victory, but put to death the men, women, and children of the village, and then burnt the place.

Sept. 5.

The Directory has ordered the editors and printers of the following Journals to be arreſted: Bulletin official des Armees Coaliſees, La Pariſienne, La Quotidienne, Le Courier de Paris, Le Democrate, Le Miroer, La Feuille du Jour, Le Neceſſaire, Les Hommes Libres, Le Grondeur, and Le Defenſeur de la Patrie.

It is ſaid that we too have a ſecret expedition on foot, and that it will be commanded by Bernadotte.

The anniverſary of the 4th September was celebrated this day in the Decadary Temples, and in the Champ de Mars. Sieyes, the preſident of the Directory, pronounced an harrangue upon the occaſion.

On the preceding evening the Directory iſſued another order, the object of which was, to apply the law of the 5th September to the proprietors and editors of the journals arreſted yeſterday. The place of their baniſhment is Oleron. They were allowed two months to repair thither, in conformity with the law of the 8th September, 1798; and thoſe who ſhall not within that time make their declaration, are to be placed on the liſt of emigrants.

It is Delmotte who commands at Breſt in the abſence of Bruix.

Macdonald is at this moment at Paris, and has already had a conference with the Miniſter at War.

Sept. 7.

The Pope has been interred at Valence; quicklime was thrown into his grave, which conſumed his remains.

FRENCH ARMIES, &c.

Moreau, after the battle of Novi, had at firſt reſolved to quit his poſt and to retreat to Savona; but having learned how much the enemy had ſuffered, he renounced his firſt deſign, and determined to cover the Genoaſe territory.—We ſhall remain on that part on the defenſive, at leaſt until the arrival of Championet, who will bring with him a reinforcement of 30,000 men to join him, from his army of the Alps.

Our army of the Rhine advances into Germany without meeting with any great obſtacles. It has exacted contributions from ſeveral towns on its route.

It appears that the Auſtro-Ruſſians have taken Tortona, and that they threaten Coni. But Championet has thrown proviſions into the latter place, as well as into Feneſtrelles.

Our troops have croſſed the Rhine in the neighbourhood of Spires, in ſeveral places, and after having joined a corps of 8000 men, encamped before Manheim, the army advanced into the Valley of the Neckar,—The head-quarters, at the date of this intelligence, was before Heilbrunn. The army is more than 30,000 ſtrong.

Twenty thouſand men who have joined the army of Maſſena, make his army amount to 100,000 fighting men. We expect every moment a terrible and deciſive battle.

The attack of Philipſbourg is begun by this time.—The ſiege will be covered by an army of 30,000 men.

Paul I. has ordered a new levy in his dominions of 180,000 men, in order to repair the loſſes which his armies have experienced in the preſent campaign.

The Miniſter at War has particularly enjoined the Commander in Chief of the army of England to keep a vigilant eye upon the department of the Maine and Loire. He at the ſame time inſtructed him to form a column of two or three thouſand men, with a train of light artillery, to be ready to act as occaſion may require—to keep that body of men in continual activity, and to direct it againſt every point where the brigands may attempt to aſſemble, in order to cruſh it effectually.

The Spaniſh Miniſter has demanded, in the name of his court, that the body of the Pope ſhould be embalmed, and delivered to him, to be ſent to Rome to be interred. But that ſuperſtition ſhould not get poſſeſſion of it, the adminiſtration of Valence have cauſed him to be interred, and lime thrown into his grave.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Extract of a letter from SUCHET, General of Diviſion, and Chief of the Staff, to the Miniſter at War. AUG. 27.

The loſs of the enemy in men very much exceeds ours, and amounts, from his own confeſſion, to upwards of 8000, 1500 of whom have been left upon the field of battle, 1250 taken priſoners, with General Luſignan and 28 officers, and the remainder wounded, and unable to fight.

Thus, after 14 hours of obſtinate fighting, the French army would have remained in poſſeſſion of the field of battle, had not the minds of the ſoldiers and General Officers been affected by the loſs of their brave commander.

The ſucceſſes obtained by Gen. Klenau, have raiſed the courage of our troops; and the greateſt part of them now deſire to engage the Ruſſians, whom they have had an opportunity of knowing and conquering during the whole of the battle of Novi. (*Signed*) SUCHET.

(*Counter-ſigned*) BERNADOTTE.

Head-quarters at Cornegliano, Aug. 24.

Since the unfortunate day of the 15th Auguſt the enemy, to our great aſtoniſhment, has made no preparation to follow us; and we have reſumed our poſitions in the mountains of Liguria. The citadel of Tortona, having loſt all hopes of ſuccour, capitulated yeſterday.—The enemy left but very few troops between Aleſſandria and Tortona. They marched with the main body towards Aſti, which ſhewed their deſign to beſiege Coni, the only ſtrong place of which we are in poſſeſſion in Piedmont. They have alſo detached a corps of 20,000 men againſt General Grenier, who has come down with part of the army of the Alps into the invirons of Suza.

We cannot long maintain ourſelves in the poſition which we now occupy. In the firſt place, our army is not ſufficiently numerous, and run the riſk of being entirely deſtroyed; on the other hand, the mountains of Liguria are very barren, and the cavalry and the artillery horſes periſh daily owing to bad food. The hay is very bad, and for three months paſt oats have altogether failed us. Genoa can no longer afford us any aſſiſtance. The Government of that place is alarmed at the approach of the Auſtrians. One of the Directory has attempted to take flight; another has given in his reſignation. The workmen and ſailors are patriots, and will ſee our departure with grief; but the merchants, whoſe commerce has been on the decline for theſe four years paſt, are anxiouſly deſirous of the arrival of the Engliſh, from whom they hope to obtain a free trade. Theſe conſiderations are not thoſe which are moſt powerful. Our army is in want of every thing, and the Treaſury is empty. A ſum of 300,000 livres, which was on its way from France, and which was expected with the greateſt impatience, was ſtopped at Saxony by Gen. St. Cyr, in order to diſcharge the pay of his army, which was four months in arrear. This Gen. was compelled to this meaſure by the diſcontent which the 2 diviſions which he commanded have loudly teſtified. The contractors, who are not paid, and who are daily cheated by the bills which are given them on the Treaſury of Paris, will no longer do their duty. Drafts have lately been given them, which have not been paid; and ſeveral ſoldiers have been obliged alſo to receive them. It appears as if every thing conſpired againſt this army.

Frerch Army of the Rhine, &c.

LONDON, *Sept. 19.*

The Hamburgh mail due on Sunday arrived laſt night. The moſt important intelligence brought by it is from Switzerland and the Rhine. The French have croſſed the Rhine, in order to divert the attention of the Archduke, and to oblige him to divide his forces. They are now advancing in two columns of nearly twenty thouſand men each to Durlach and Heilbron, and ſeem to threaten the Archduke by Schaffhauſen, while Maſſena is to attack him in front.—His Royal Highneſs therefore has quitted Switzerland with a large part of his army, and has marched to Donoueſchengen, in order to check the progreſs of the French army, in which the accounts from Frankfort ſay he has been ſucceſsful. Gen. Hotze commands the Auſtrians and Ruſſians in the abſence of the Archduke. But Hotze, with an army ſo inferior to Maſſena's, can only act ſtrictly on the defenſive—he is waiting anxiouſly for the reinforcements from Italy under Gen. Kray. Lecourbe is again marching againſt Coire.

The French, it is obvious, have no idea of maintaining themſelves in Suabia—they will probably retreat as the Auſtrians advance. An article from Dietzburg mentions, that they were completely defeated by

Auſtrians ſix leagues from Heidelberg; by forcing the Archduke to march into abia, they expect that Maſſena will ſucd in obliging the Auſtrians to evacuate itzerland.

The Archduke has iſſued a new circular er to the Princes of the Germanic Cir, calling on them for their contingents. letter obſerves, that the preſent is the favourable moment for Germany to reer its ancient frontier.

In the Electorate of Mentz, the people ve unexpectedly riſen in *maſſe*, driven French back to Offenback, and threatthe city of Mentz, which, as well as ſel, is declared in a ſtate of ſiege.

OF PRUSSIA.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The determination of Pruſſia to remain utral is confirmed, and Saxony, in folwing the example of Pruſſia, has explicitdeclared to the Diet that ſhe will take no rt in the war of the Empire.

Another Embaſſy is to proceed to Berlin Count Bellegarde has been appointed amſſador from the Emperor of Germany, and ince Gallitzin from the Emperor of Ruſſia. hether the object of the two powers is ain to urge his Pruſſian Majeſty to enter to the war, we know not; a Ruſſian army 120,000 men is ſaid to be raiſing on the ontiers of Poland.

Miſcellaneous Articles.

The famous ſtrong paſs called the Bochet, is again mentioned in ſome accounts, to ve been taken on the 18th, and the allies is added, had entered Genoa on the 21ſt t. at which time an Engliſh ſquadron was uizing before that city.

A letter from the Commander of the aniſh naval force in the Mediterranean, ntains the diſagreeable intelligence, that e Dey of Tripoli has declared war againſt e Hanſe Towns, Hamburgh, Lubeck and remen; and that a Tripoline corſair has lready captured off Alicant, two Daniſh ips, and ſent them to Tunis, under the retence of their cargoes being Hamburgh roperty.

In the palace of Tippoo Saib, in Seringapatam, was found a Treaty he concluded with the French, which is ſent home by the Governor-General.——In this is a ſtipulaion, that Tippoo ſhould divide with the nemy, the Engliſh ſhips that ſhould be capured, and alſo the different ſea ports on he coaſts of Malabar and Coromandel.

We have great reaſon to believe that the houans are again in great force; and very ctive, though ſecret preparations are makg in a certain quarter, for powerful ſuccour to be ſent them.

The Directory have publiſhed throughut Paris a proclamation, in which they enceavour to alarm the people with the idea of he return of Royalty. In this proclamaion both the danger and the exhortation o provide againſt it, are ſtated in the moſt eneral terms. The Directory however do not appear to rely for the ſupport of their uthority merely on their powers of conciliation.

Letters from Venice ſtate, that a conclave to be held, either in that city or Padua, or the election of a new Pope.

No leſs than three or four candidates are entioned for this dignity.

By the Thetis ſloop of war, which arrived t Plymouth on Tueſday from Minorca, after a very ſhort paſſage, we are informed hat a report was circulated there and generally believed, that Buonaparte had at laſt ſurrendered to Sir Sydney Smith. From many circumſtances, it was thought very probable, and what had long been expected there to take place.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 14.

By the London Gazette inſerted in the foregoing columns of this paper, our readers will ſee that Parliament, which had been prorogued to the 29th of Oct. is now called to meet on Tueſday the 24th of this month.

Various conjectures are afloat reſpecting the cauſe which has produced this unexpected meaſure—The London Star of Tueſday laſt has the following remarks upon it:—

This ſudden and unexpected meaſure has made a very ſtrong impreſſion on the public mind, and has occaſioned a conſiderable fall of the ſtocks; ſince it is aſcribed to ſome important movement in the Cabinets of the coaleſced powers, upon which our Miniſters do not chooſe to act without the concurrence of Parliament. We have good reaſon, however, for believing, that the chief object of this meaſure is to get a bill paſſed to enable government to ſend an additional number of militia to Holland. We know from very reſpectable authority, that it has been in contemplation ſome time to augment our continental army with 30,000 troops collected in this manner, eſpecially as it does not appear that his Pruſſian Majeſty will take any part in the deliverance of Holland. A report was even circulated, yeſterday, that our Miniſter at Berlin had been ordered to quit that city, from which it was inferred, that hoſtilities would ſoon follow. At Ratiſbon, on the 25th ultimo, the King of Pruſſia declared, as Elector of Brandenburg, "That he would not depart from his neutrality, and that he would take no part of a war of the Empire."

CHARLESTON, October 25.

We are informed that the proceedings in the Court of Admiralty, againſt the French ſchooner Adelaide, which was taken off the Havanna by the brig General Pinckney, Capt. Hayward, ſome weeks ago, and ſent into the port of Charleſton, have been diſcontinued by directions from the government; and that ſhe is to be refitted, victualled, &c. and given up to her owners.

The following curious circumſtance is mentioned by Captain Burrall, of the New-York mail packet Suſan: On his paſſage laſt week from New-York, when he came off Cape-Look-Out, he obſerved large quantities of fiſh of different kinds, floating on the ſurface of the ocean; the moſt of them dead, others with ſome remains of life, but to appearance expiring. This uncommon appearance continued until he came to Cape Fear, a diſtance of near 70 miles. Night then came on, and he ſaw none the next morning. He ſaw them on each ſide of his veſſel, as far as he could diſtinguiſh them; they conſiſted generally of ſmall fiſh, ſuch as porgies, black fiſh, and others, that are known to frequent our coaſts.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated Oct. 22.

"On Thurſday evening laſt, a ſhocking murder was committed near Southampton Court-houſe, by 15 negroes (who were purchaſed on the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland, and were on their way to the State of Georgia) on their purchaſers, named Harris Spieres and Joſhua Butts, whom the negroes knocked down and tied; after which they cut their throats from ear to ear, and then plundered them of what caſh they had, amounting to 600 dollars.——Eleven of the negroes are ſecured.

TROY *(New-York)* Oct. 23.

Laſt Wedneſday was brought into this town, and lodged in the gaol of the county, WILLIAM BENTLEY, of Hooſick, a man nearly 70 years of age, for the murder of his wife. The criminal confeſſes that he committed the murder, and aſſigns no other cauſe for the horrid act, than—JEALOUSY!——It appears, from the report of the Coroner's inqueſt, that he firſt ſtruck his wife with a ſhoemaker's hammer, on one of her arms, which was broken in two places; ſhe attempted to eſcape, and proceeded ſome way towards a neighbour's houſe, when he overtook her, and ſtruck her repeatedly with the head of an axe, on her head and ſhoulders. She ſurvived but a few hours. The criminal will receive his trial at the Circuit Court, to be holden in this town next September. He has formerly been a Baptiſt miniſter.

NEWPORT, November 12.

A Gentleman from Boſton informs, that a Veſſel arrived there laſt Friday from Europe, which brought an Account of Amſterdam being in Poſſeſſion of the Anglo-Ruſſian Forces.

A Committee was appointed at the late Seſſion of the Legiſlature of this State, to report a new Militia Bill at the next Seſſion.

Capt. TRUXTON has reſumed his command in the Navy, and is about to proceed again to Sea in the Conſtellation. *N. Y. P.*

MARRIED.]—At the Friends' Meeting-Houſe in Hopkinton, Mr. *John Congdon*, of South-Kingſtown, to Miſs *Sarah Kinyon*, Daughter of Mr. George Kinyon, of that Town.

—At Middletown (on this Iſland) by the Rev. Mr. Collier, Mr. *Holder Almy*, to Miſs *Betsy Card*, Daughter of Mr. Richard Card.

—In this Town, Mr. *Hugh Vickary*, to Miſs *Ann Holt*, Daughter of the late Mr. William Holt.

DIED.]—On the 25th ult. at his Seat on Shelter Iſland, *Jonathan N. Havens*, Eſq; Member of Congreſs for the Counties of Suffolk, King's, Queen's, and Richmond, in the State of New-York.

—At Padſtow, in England, Capt. *Joſiah Bliss*, in the 25th Year of his Age, Son of Henry Bliſs, Eſq; of this Town.

—At Cape-Francois, 21ſt September laſt, Mr. *Joſeph Peckham*, jun. in the 21ſt Year of his Age, Son of Mr. Joſeph Peckham, of this Town.

—In this Town, much regretted by his Friends and Acquaintance, Mr. *Jonathan Williams*, in the 31ſt Year of his Age.

—Miſs *Sarah E. Lawton*, Daughter of Capt. Robert Lawton, in the 31ſt Year of her Age, after a lingering Illneſs of ſix Years.

—Laſt Evening Mr. *Edmund Brown*.

Mr. BARBER,

IN peruſing the laſt week's Mercury, I obſerved ſome judicious obſervations, urging the neceſſity of being particularly careful to have our Chimneys ſwept timely—with which I was highly pleaſed:—And I preſume that every conſiderate citizen of this town, will not only as readily admit the propriety of thoſe remarks; but likewiſe, with me, view it as a duty neceſſarily incumbent on us to perform. At the ſame time it occurred, that it would anſwer a valuable purpoſe to inſtitute a reſpectable committee, ſay one from each ward, whoſe duty ſhould conſiſt in an inſpection of all the chimneys of thoſe houſes within their reſpective wards—the proprietors of which, it ſhould appear, were notoriouſly negligent in this important point. Alſo, let it be required of this committee, under ſolemn oath or affirmation, to proſecute to the utmoſt rigour of the law, all thoſe who violated it by ſuffering their chimnies to catch on fire. The committee thus ſanctioned by authority, would impreſs it as obligatory upon them to execute the rigid, but neceſſary duties of their office.

The penalty of the law for each chimney that catches on fire (I am informed) is 16 dollars and 66 cents—the one moiety thereof for the uſe of the claimant, and the remainder appropriated for the uſe of the town—This ſum would be an adequate compenſation for the ſervices of the committee.—It may be aſked, in doing of this, what peculiar privilege they would enjoy more than others now are entitled to? Let it be granted to them excluſively—for under the preſent regulation, I am decidedly of opinion that an inſtance cannot be adduced, wherein the penalty of the law has been exacted.

I know of no expedient, that would operate more forcibly as a ſtimulus upon my fellow-citizens, than the one alluded to, viz. *A touch of the purse-strings.*

Fellow-Citizens, we ought not to be lulled into a precarious ſecurity, in conſequence of the town having been fortuuately preſerved for theſe ſeveral years from ſuſtaining any great loſs by fires; but let us be vigilant in adopting ſuch meaſures for its ſafety as will moſt probably avert its diſtreſſing of us, by which exertions we may ſave thouſands and thouſands of dollars.

To conclude—be it remembered, that it will not avail us hereafter, when a number of houſes are conſumed, to ſtand ſtaring with admiration at the waſte of property—ſpouting forth idle reflections in regreting that ſo great a fire ſhould have happened from ſo trivial a cauſe—when if the chimney had been ſwept it would not have taken place. You ſee, the wind blew high, and the large ſparks flew thick, the ſhingles upon Mr. Such-a-One's houſe being unuſually dry, it caught as it were inſtantaneouſly, and ſpread in one general conflagration.

ANOTHER FIREWARD.

N. B. It is an eaſy thing for every one that is diſpoſed to become his own chimney ſweeper, to procure a ſufficient quantity of ſmall bruſh, tie a rope to it, and let it be hauled up the chimney, and having weights to it to carry it back again; a chimney in this manner is very effectually done in a ſhort time.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, October Seſſion, A. D. 1799.

IT is Voted and Reſolved, That the Towns or Perſons who have Demands againſt the State for the Support and Maintenance of Paupers, for whoſe Support and Maintenance the State is liable, ſhall exhibit their Accounts to the General Aſſembly at the next Seſſion, made up to the firſt Day of that Seſſion, or the ſaid Demands ſhall be forever barred and foreclоſed: And that this Reſolution be publiſhed in the Newport Mercury, the Warren Herald, and in one of the Providence News-Papers.

A true copy:
Witneſs, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1799.

NOVEM.	Thermo. 7 A.M.	Deg.	3 P.M.	Wind. 7 A.M.	3 P.M.	Weather. 7 A.M.	3 P.M.
5	42	47		SW.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
6	55	58		SW.	SW.	Cloudy.	Do.
7	53	57		WNW.	Do.	Fair.	Cloudy.
8	40	40½		NE.	SE.	Cloudy.	Do.
9	48½	52		NW.	SW.	Rain.	Fair.
10	50	52		W.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
11	53	57		SW.	E.	Cloudy.	Do.

COARSE SALT, of an excellent Quality, for Sale, by the large or ſmall Quantity, on board the Ship Friendſhip, Ayres Stockley, Maſter, lying at Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf.

For Terms apply to the Maſter on board, or at the Compting Room of

Meſſrs. GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Nov. 12, 1799.

WANTED to Freight, a Veſſel for Albany.——Apply to

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Nov. 12, 1799.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Nov. 11.

ENTERED,	*From*
Ship Friendſhip, Stockly,	St. Ubes
Schooner Induſtry, Carpenter,	Antigua
Polira, Baxter,	Richmond
Sloop Swallow, Ruſſell,	New-Bedford
Hope, Weſt,	Ditto
Dolphin, Allen,	Ditto
Concord, Juſtin,	New-York
Eliza, Bliſs,	Ditto
Gen. Greene, Waldin,	Providence
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Polly, Brown,	Barbados
Schooner Mariam, Bowen,	Philadelphia
Laura, Chace,	Ditto
Independence, Briggs,	Ditto
Sloop Fame, Dennis,	New-York
Defiance, Terry,	Ditto
Briton, Ladue,	Norfolk
Hope, Weſt,	Ditto
Peggy, Smith,	Ditto
Eagle, Greene,	Charleſton
Brandywine, Arnold,	Surinam

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Beſt Iriſh glazed Wafers.
Genuine Dutch Sealing-Wax, Red & Black.
2 Caſes of Engliſh Hats, imported in the Minerva, of the lateſt London *Faſhions.*
A ſmall Aſſortment of Jewelry, Perfumery, &c. &c. with very many other Articles too numerous for an Advertiſement.

☞ Large Additions are made, and are daily making, to his CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1799.

N. B. A few Boxes real Havanna Segars.

For CHARLESTON,

THE Brig HOPE, RICHARD BARKER, Maſter, lying at Sherburne's Wharf, will ſail on or before the 25th Inſtant. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to

EBENEZER SHEARMAN.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1799.

THE Subſcriber being duly authoriſed by the Honorable the Town-Council of Newport, to adminiſter on the Eſtate of the late Capt. *JOHN MILLER*, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby requeſts all Perſons who have any Demands on the ſaid Eſtate, to preſent them; and thoſe who are indebted thereto, to make Payment, as ſoon as may be convenient, to

RUTH MILLER, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Nov. 11, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of Capt. *JOSHUA RATHBONE*, late of Newport, deceaſed, to exhibit their Claims; and thoſe who are indebted thereto to make Payment.

ANN RATHBONE, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Nov. 11, 1799.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subſcriber, on Sunday Night the 3d Inſt. a Black HORSE, 14 Hands and one Inch high; a natural Trotter; a white Spot on his right Foot, partly on his fetter Lock.——Whoever will give Information, ſo that the Owner may recover ſaid Horſe, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

THOMAS BROWN.

Little-Compton, 8th Nov. 1799.

...e Auſtrians ſix leagues from Heidelberg; ...t by forcing the Archduke to march into Swabia, they expect that Maſſena will ſucceed in obliging the Auſtrians to evacuate Switzerland.

The Archduke has iſſued a new circular letter to the Princes of the Germanic Circles, calling on them for their contingents. The letter obſerves, that the preſent is the moſt favourable moment for Germany to recover its ancient frontier.

In the Electorate of Mentz, the people have unexpectedly riſen in *maſſe*, driven the French back to Offenback, and threaten the city of Mentz, which, as well as Caſſel, is declared in a ſtate of ſiege.

OF PRUSSIA.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The determination of Pruſſia to remain neutral is confirmed, and Saxony, in following the example of Pruſſia, has explicitly declared to the Diet that ſhe will take no part in the war of the Empire.

Another Embaſſy is to proceed to Berlin—Count Bellegarde has been appointed ambaſſador from the Emperor of Germany, and Prince Gallitzin from the Emperor of Ruſſia. Whether the object of the two powers is again to urge his Pruſſian Majeſty to enter into the war, we know not; a Ruſſian army of 120,000 men is ſaid to be raiſing on the frontiers of Poland.

Miſcellaneous Articles.

The famous ſtrong paſs called the Bochetta, is again mentioned in ſome accounts, to have been taken on the 18th, and the allies it is added, had entered Genoa on the 21ſt inſt. at which time an Engliſh ſquadron was cruizing before that city.

A letter from the Commander of the Daniſh naval force in the Mediterranean, contains the diſagreeable intelligence, that the Dey of Tripoli has declared war againſt the Hanſe Towns, Hamburgh, Lubeck and Bremen; and that a Tripoline corſair has already captured off Alicant, two Daniſh ſhips, and ſent them to Tunis, under the pretence of their cargoes being Hamburgh property.

In the palace of Tippoo Saib, in Seringapatam, was found a Treaty he concluded with the French, which is ſent home by the Governor-General.——In this is a ſtipulation, that Tippoo ſhould divide with the enemy, the Engliſh ſhips that ſhould be captured, and alſo the different ſea ports on the coaſts of Malabar and Coromandel.

We have great reaſon to believe that the Chouans are again in great force; and very active, though ſecret preparations are making in a certain quarter, for powerful ſuccour to be ſent them.

The Directory have publiſhed throughout Paris a proclamation, in which they endeavour to alarm the people with the idea of the return of Royalty. In this proclamation both the danger and the exhortation to provide againſt it, are ſtated in the moſt general terms. The Directory however do not appear to rely for the ſupport of their authority merely on their powers of conciliation.

Letters from Venice ſtate, that a conclave is to be held, either in that city or Padua, for the election of a new Pope.

No leſs than three or four candidates are mentioned for this dignity.

By the Thetis ſloop of war, which arrived at Plymouth on Tueſday from Minorca, after a very ſhort paſſage, we are informed that a report was circulated there and generally believed, that Buonaparte had at laſt ſurrendered to Sir Sydney Smith. From many circumſtances, it was thought very probable, and what had long been expected there to take place.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 14.

By the London Gazette inſerted in the foregoing columns of this paper, our readers will ſee that Parliament, which had been prorogued to the 29th of Oct. is now called to meet on Tueſday the 24th of this month.

Various conjectures are afloat reſpecting the cauſe which has produced this unexpected meaſure—The London Star of Tueſday laſt has the following remarks upon it:—

This ſudden and unexpected meaſure has made a very ſtrong impreſſion on the public mind, and has occaſioned a conſiderable fall of the ſtocks; ſince it is aſcribed to ſome important movement in the Cabinets of the coaleſced powers, upon which our Miniſters do not chooſe to act without the concurrence of Parliament. We have good reaſon, however, for believing, that the chief object of this meaſure is to get a bill paſſed to enable government to ſend an additional number of militia to Holland. We know from very reſpectable authority, that it has been in contemplation ſome time to augment our continental army with 30,000 troops collected in this manner, eſpecially as it does not appear that his Pruſſian Majeſty will take any part in the deliverance of Holland. A report was even circulated, yeſterday, that our Miniſter at Berlin had been ordered to quit that city, from which it was inferred, that hoſtilities would ſoon follow. At Ratiſbon, on the 25th ultimo, the King of Pruſſia declared, as Elector of Brandenburg, "That he would not depart from his neutrality, and that he would take no part of a war of the Empire."

CHARLESTON, October 25.

We are informed that the proceedings in the Court of Admiralty, againſt the French ſchooner Adelaide, which was taken off the Havanna by the brig General Pinckney, Capt. Hayward, ſome weeks ago, and ſent into the port of Charleſton, have been diſcontinued by directions from the government; and that ſhe is to be refitted, victualled, &c. and given up to her owners.

The following curious circumſtance is mentioned by Captain Burrall, of the New-York mail packet Suſan: On his paſſage laſt week from New-York, when he came off Cape-Look-Out, he obſerved large quantities of fiſh of different kinds, floating on the ſurface of the ocean; the moſt of them dead, others with ſome remains of life, but to appearance expiring. This uncommon appearance continued until he came to Cape Fear, a diſtance of near 70 miles. Night then came on, and he ſaw none the next morning. He ſaw them on each ſide of his veſſel, as far as he could diſtinguiſh them; they conſiſted generally of ſmall fiſh, ſuch as porgies, black fiſh, and others, that are known to frequent our coaſts.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated Oct. 22.

"On Thurſday evening laſt, a ſhocking murder was committed near Southampton Court-houſe, by 15 negroes (who were purchaſed on the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland, and were on their way to the State of Georgia) on their purchaſers, named Harris Spieres and Joſhua Butts, whom the negroes knocked down and tied; after which they cut their throats from ear to ear, and then plundered them of what caſh they had, amounting to 600 dollars.——Eleven of the negroes are ſecured.

TROY (*New-York*) Oct. 23.

Laſt Wedneſday was brought into this town, and lodged in the gaol of the county, WILLIAM BENTLEY, of Hooſick, a man nearly 70 years of age, for the murder of his wife. The criminal confeſſes that he committed the murder, and aſſigns no other cauſe for the horrid act, than—JEALOUSY!——It appears, from the report of the Coroner's inqueſt, that he firſt ſtruck his wife with a ſhoemaker's hammer, on one of her arms, which was broken in two places; ſhe attempted to eſcape, and proceeded ſome way towards a neighbour's houſe, when he overtook her, and ſtruck her repeatedly with the head of an axe, on her head and ſhoulders. She ſurvived but a few hours. The criminal will receive his trial at the Circuit Court, to be holden in this town next September. He has formerly been a Baptiſt miniſter.

NEWPORT, November 12.

A Gentleman from Boſton informs, that a Veſſel arrived there laſt Friday from Europe, which brought an Account of Amſterdam being in Poſſeſſion of the Anglo-Ruſſian Forces.

A Committee was appointed at the late Seſſion of the Legiſlature of this State, to report a new Militia Bill at the next Seſſion.

Capt. TRUXTON has reſumed his command in the Navy, and is about to proceed again to Sea in the Conſtellation. *N. Y. P.*

MARRIED.]—At the Friends' Meeting-Houſe in Hopkinton, Mr. *John Congdon*, of South-Kingſtown, to Miſs *Sarah Kinyon*, Daughter of Mr. George Kinyon, of that Town.

—At Middletown (on this Iſland) by the Rev. Mr. Collier, Mr. *Holder Almy*, to Miſs *Betsy Card*, Daughter of Mr. Richard Card.

—In this Town, Mr. *Hugh Vickary*, to Miſs *Ann Holt*, Daughter of the late Mr. William Holt.

DIED.]—On the 25th ult. at his Seat on Shelter Iſland, *Jonathan N. Havens*, Eſq; Member of Congreſs for the Counties of Suffolk, King's, Queen's, and Richmond, in the State of New-York.

—At Padſtow, in England, Capt. *Joſiah Bliss*, in the 25th Year of his Age, Son of Henry Bliſs, Eſq; of this Town.

—At Cape-Francois, 21ſt September laſt, Mr. *Joſeph Peckham*, jun. in the 21ſt Year of his Age, Son of Mr. Joſeph Peckham, of this Town.

—In this Town, much regretted by his Friends and Acquaintance, Mr. *Jonathan Williams*, in the 31ſt Year of his Age.

—Miſs *Sarah E. Lawton*, Daughter of Capt. Robert Lawton, in the 31ſt Year of her Age, after a lingering Illneſs of ſix Years.

—Laſt Evening Mr. *Edmund Brown*.

Mr. BARBER,

IN peruſing the laſt week's Mercury, I obſerved ſome judicious obſervations, urging the neceſſity of being particularly careful to have our Chimneys ſwept timely—with which I was highly pleaſed:—And I preſume that every conſiderate citizen of this town, will not only as readily admit the propriety of thoſe remarks; but likewiſe, with me, view it as a duty neceſſarily incumbent on us to perform. At the ſame time it occurred, that it would anſwer a valuable purpoſe to inſtitute a reſpectable committee, ſay one from each ward, whoſe duty ſhould conſiſt in an inſpection of all the chimneys of thoſe houſes within their reſpective wards—the proprietors of which, it ſhould appear, were notoriouſly negligent in this important point. Alſo, let it be required of this committee, under ſolemn oath or affirmation, to proſecute to the utmoſt rigour of the law, all thoſe who violated it by ſuffering their chimnies to catch on fire. The committee thus ſanctioned by authority, would impreſs it as obligatory upon them to execute the rigid, but neceſſary duties of their office.

The penalty of the law for each chimney that catches on fire (I am informed) is 16 dollars and 66 cents—the one moiety thereof for the uſe of the claimant, and the remainder appropriated for the uſe of the town—This ſum would be an adequate compenſation for the ſervices of the committee.—It may be aſked, in doing of this, what peculiar privilege they would enjoy more than others now are entitled to? Let it be granted to them excluſively—for under the preſent regulation, I am decidedly of opinion that an inſtance cannot be adduced, wherein the penalty of the law has been exacted.

I know of no expedient, that would operate more forcibly as a ſtimulus upon my fellow-citizens, than the one alluded to, viz. *A touch of the purse-strings.*

Fellow-Citizens, we ought not to be lulled into a precarious ſecurity, in conſequence of the town having been fortunately preſerved for theſe ſeveral years from ſuſtaining any great loſs by fires; but let us be vigilant in adopting ſuch meaſures for its ſafety as will moſt probably avert its diſtreſſing of us, by which exertions we may ſave thouſands and thouſands of dollars.

To conclude—be it remembered, that it will not avail us hereafter, when a number of houſes are conſumed, to ſtand ſtaring with admiration at the waſte of property—ſpouting forth idle reflections in regreting that ſo great a fire ſhould have happened from ſo trivial a cauſe—when if the chimney had been ſwept it would not have taken place. You ſee, the wind blew high, and the large ſparks flew thick, the ſhingles upon Mr. Such-a-One's houſe being unuſually dry, it caught as it were inſtantaneouſly, and ſpread in one general conflagration.

ANOTHER FIREWARD.

N. B. It is an eaſy thing for every one that is diſpoſed to become his own chimney ſweeper, to procure a ſufficient quantity of ſmall bruſh, tie a rope to it, and let it be hauled up the chimney, and having weights to it to carry it back again; a chimney in this manner is very effectually done in a ſhort time.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, October Seſſion, A. D. 1799.

IT is Voted and Reſolved, That the Towns or Perſons who have Demands againſt the State for the Support and Maintenance of Paupers, for whoſe Support and Maintenance the State is liable, ſhall exhibit their Accounts to the General Aſſembly at the next Seſſion, made up to the firſt Day of that Seſſion, or the ſaid Demands ſhall be forever barred and foreclоſed: And that this Reſolution be publiſhed in the Newport Mercury, the Warren Herald, and in one of the Providence News-Papers.

A true copy:
Witneſs, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1799.

NOVEM.	Thermo. 7 A.M.	Thermo. 3 P.M.	Wind. 7 A.M.	Wind. 3 P.M.	Weather. 7 A.M.	Weather. 3 P.M.
	Deg.	Deg.				
5	42	47	SW.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
6	55	58	SW.	SW.	Cloudy.	Do.
7	53	57	WNW.	Do.	Fair.	Cloudy.
8	40	40½	NE.	SE.	Cloudy.	Do.
9	48½	52	NW.	SW.	Rain.	Fair.
10	50	52	W.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
11	53	57	SW.	E.	Cloudy.	Do.

COARSE SALT, of an excellent Quality, for Sale, by the large or ſmall Quantity, on board the Ship Friendſhip, Ayres Stockley, Maſter, lying at Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf.

For Terms apply to the Maſter on board, or at the Compting Room of

Meſſrs. GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Nov. 12, 1799.

WANTED to Freight, a Veſſel for Albany.——Apply to

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, Nov. 12, 1799.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

District of NEWPORT, Nov. 11.

ENTERED,	*From*
Ship Friendſhip, Stockly,	St. Ubes
Schooner Induſtry, Carpenter,	Antigua
Polira, Baxter,	Richmond
Sloop Swallow, Ruſſell,	New-Bedford
Hope, Weſt,	Ditto
Dolphin, Allen,	Ditto
Concord, Juſtin,	New-York
Eliza, Bliſs,	Ditto
Gen. Greene, Waldin,	Providence
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Polly, Brown,	Barbados
Schooner Mariam, Bowen,	Philadelphia
Laura, Chace,	Ditto
Independence, Briggs,	Ditto
Sloop Fame, Dennis,	New-York
Defiance, Terry,	Ditto
Briton, Ladue,	Norfolk
Hope, Weſt,	Ditto
Peggy, Smith,	Ditto
Eagle, Greene,	Charleſton
Brandywine, Arnold,	Surinam

Juſt Received, and for Sale, by

WILLIAM R. WILDER,

At his *BOOK-STORE* and *CIRCULATING* LIBRARY;

Nearly oppoſite Meſſrs. Gibbs & Channing's *Store*,

A Large and General Aſſortment of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which will be Sold at the loweſt poſſible Prices;

Among which are,

Large Bibles, of 10 different Kinds.
Small Ditto, per Dozen or Single.
Teſtaments, per Dozen or Single.
Watts's Pſalms and Hymns, per Ditto.
1500 Webſter's Spelling-Books, & 3d Parts.
A general Aſſortment of Accompt Books, Ledgers, &c
Almanacks for 1800, of 3 different Kinds, by the Groce, Dozen or Single.
Sheet Ditto, very convenient for Stores and Compting-Rooms.
Children's Picture-Books, Primers, &c. of 50 different Kinds, by the Groce, Dozen or ſingle.
300 Reams of Writing-Paper, various Sizes and Prices.
Wrapping Ditto per ſingle or Dozen Reams.
Playing Cards by the Groce, Dozen or ſingle Pack.
Slates and Slate Pencils, by the Dozen or ſingle.
Real Dutch Quills, by the 1000 or leſs.
Black and Red Ink-Powder, by the Dozen or ſingle Paper.
A great Variety of Ladies & Gentlemen's Red Morocco Pocket-Books, with and without Inſtruments.
A beautiful Aſſortment of Penknives, Deſk Knives, Folders, &c.
Beſt Iriſh glazed Wafers.
Genuine Dutch Sealing-Wax, Red & Black.
2 Caſes of Engliſh Hats, imported in the Minerva, of the lateſt London *Faſhions.*
A ſmall Aſſortment of Jewelry, Perfumery, &c. &c. with very many other Articles too numerous for an Advertiſement.

☞ Large Additions are made, and are daily making, to his CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1799.

N. B. A few Boxes real Havanna Segars.

For CHARLESTON,

THE Brig HOPE, RICHARD BARKER, Maſter, lying at Sherburne's Wharf, will ſail on or before the 25th Inſtant. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to

EBENEZER SHEARMAN.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1799.

THE Subſcriber being duly authoriſed by the Honorable the Town-Council of Newport, to adminiſter on the Eſtate of the late Capt. *JOHN MILLER*, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby requeſts all Perſons who have any Demands on the ſaid Eſtate, to preſent them; and thoſe who are indebted thereto, to make Payment, as ſoon as may be convenient, to

RUTH MILLER, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Nov. 11, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of Capt. *JOSHUA RATHBONE*, late of Newport, deceaſed, to exhibit their Claims; and thoſe who are indebted thereto to make Payment.

ANN RATHBONE, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Nov. 11, 1799.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subſcriber, on Sunday Night the 3d Inſt. a Black HORSE, 14 Hands and one Inch high; a natural Trotter; a white Spot on his right Foot, partly on his fetter Lock.——Whoever will give Information, ſo that the Owner may recover ſaid Horſe, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

THOMAS BROWN.

Little-Compton, 8th Nov. 1799.

AURELIA *and the* SPIDER.

By Peter Pindar.

THE muſlin torn—from tears of grief,
In vain Aurelia ſought relief;
In ſighs and plaints ſhe paſſ'd the day,
The tattered robe neglected lay—
While buſied at the weaving trade,
A Spider heard the ſighing Maid;
And kindly ſtopping, in a trice,
Thus offered (gratis) his advice.
"Turn, little girl, behold in me
"A ſtimulus to induſtry!
"Compoſe your woes, my love, with mine,
"And tell me who ſhould moſt repine?
"This morning, ere you left the room,
"The Chambermaid's remorſeleſs broom
"In one ſad moment that deſtroy'd,
"To build which thouſands were employed!
"The ſhock was great but as my life
"I ſav'd in the relentleſs ſtrife,
"I knew lamenting was in vain—
"So ſmiling went to work again;
"By conſtant work, a day or more,
"My little manſion will reſtore;
"And, if each tear that you have ſhed,
"Had been a needle-full of thread;
"If every ſigh of ſad deſpair
"Had been a ſtich with proper care,
"Clos'd would have been the luckleſs rent,
"Nor thus the day have been miſ-ſpent."

Anecdote of Mr. Huntington, late Governor of Connecticut.

In that part of Windham called Scotland, Mr. Huntington was born and educated. In the ſame place lived Captain J. K. a reſpectable farmer, poſſeſſed of ſtrong natural powers of mind, and original wit, decently improved by education. When Mr. Huntington was a boy, capt. K. was very popular with his townſmen, and often filled the higheſt offices in their gift. Honeſt, induſtrious, ſenſible and witty, his company was courted, and was generaly reſpected by his acquaintance.

It happened, however, that a ſeries of misfortunes overtook him, which prudence could neither forſee nor prevent. To extricate himſelf he was obliged to diſpoſe of his property in Scotland. After diſcharging the demands which he voluntarily obliged himſelf to pay, he removed to a neighbouring town, and being unable to purchaſe rented a farm.

As public employment was what he never coveted, he cheerfully and contentedly devoted himſelf to farming, making himſelf agreeable to his neighbours, without wiſhing to extend his acquaintance. In this rural and obſcure retreat, captain K. ſpent the remainder of his days.

Mr. Huntington, bred to the law, removed from Scotland and commenced buſineſs at Norwich. His diſtinguiſhed merit ſoon brought him into public life—he rapidly paſſed through the various grades of office to the Preſidency of Congreſs, and after this was choſen Governor of the ſtate of Connecticut, and was annually elected to that office till his death.*

After Mr. Huntington became Governor, he had leiſure to attend to his friends, which for ſome years before, and through the whole American war, he ſeldom could enjoy.

While a youth he was taught to look up with reſpect to Capt. K. whom he ſaw in affluent circumſtances, and honoured and reſpected by his townſmen. Many years had paſſed ſince he had ſeen him, and greatly were their ſituations and circumſtances altered. He determined however to look up his ancient friend and make him a viſit in his retreat. With this intent he took a horſe, and, unattended by a ſingle ſervant, rode nearly twenty miles, called upon a reſpectable clergyman and communicated his intention, of whom he learnt that captain K. lived about ſix miles diſtant. In the morning, accompanied by the clergyman, he rode to captain K's houſe and found nobody within but the good old lady his wife. The clergyman, in a manner which he judged would leaſt diſcompoſe, told her that his companion was Governor Huntington, and deſired her to ſend for capt. K. who was in the field. Having ſeated her gueſts in a room, which, though void of ornament, bore every mark of neatneſs, ſhe collected the captain's beſt ſuit, and went haſtily to call him, told him what gueſts they had, deſired him to dreſs with all expedition and come to the houſe.

Yes, yes, ſaid the captain, do you go in and give them a mug of cider, and I will come directly. Captain K. was not eaſily diſturbed; inſtead of putting on his beſt cloaths, he took the bundle under his arm, and in his frock and trowſers, deliberately walked to the houſe. He addreſſed himſelf to his gueſts in a manner which made them agreeable, convincing them that he felt pleaſed with the viſit.

"My wife and I," ſaid he, "are folks unacquainted with modern politeneſs.—You will find nothing about us," addreſſing the Governor, "but ruſticity, ſimplicity and honeſty; I believe we have been able to preſerve the latter, through every ſcene we have paſſed, ſince you were familiar at our houſe." The Governor converſed in the moſt familiar manner, dined and ſpent the greateſt part of the day with captain K.—The cloaths which the old lady carried into the field to her huſband, he brought in under his arm, and, after an introduction to his gueſts, remarked, "Governor your unexpected viſit has a little ruffled my wife, who is not much acquainted with great folks; here are my ſabbath-day cloaths, which ſhe intreated me to put on before I came to the houſe; but I ſhould have appeared a juſt object of ridicule, had I come from the field, where I was labouring, in my beſt habit. The Governor of Connecticut expects to find huſbandmen in frocks and trowſers. A pleaſing incident has releaſed me from the labours of the field to-day, and after I have ſmoaked my pipe, I will dreſs for the occaſion."

Various topics were the theme of converſation, which was in general ſprightly, and occaſionally interſperſed with the captain's native wit. "I can remember," ſaid Capt. K. "when my company was courted, and myſelf reſpected, beyond my merit; my neighbours meant to honor me by chooſing me their Captain; they ſent me to the General Aſſembly, and I was almoſt wholly employed in public buſineſs: but I long ſince met with a heavy reverſe of fortune—my friends *pitied*, but could not *relieve* me. *Sammy Huntington*, whom I loved when a boy, is now Governor—and captain K. whom he then honoured and reſpected, is now a humble ſervant. While others, who were, perhaps, under obligation to have remembered, have long ſince ceaſed to employ a thought about me; I feel myſelf overpaid in the unexpected, unſolicited honour, I have this day received from my old friend, who was under no obligation to me. I have long ſince bid adieu to the world, and I will now balance my account againſt it on the ſcore of gratitude.

The Governor afterwards remarked, that this was one of the moſt pleaſant viſits he ever made; that Captain K. appeared the ſame agreeable companion in indigence, that he did in affluence; that his diſpoſition, naturally amiable, was not ſoured by misfortune; and that this viſit afforded him the moſt inſtructive and uſeful reflections.

[*Jenks's Portland Gazette.*]

* *It is worthy of remark, that the State of Connecticut, whose conſtitution of government is the moſt democratic in the Union, have uniformly re-elected, by annual election, their Governors, until they were unable to ſustain their office, by infirmity or death; or have voluntarily reſigned it.*

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store on Banister's Wharf,

A General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, of the firſt Quality.

Captains of Veſſels and others ſupplied with SEA-STORES, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may rely upon ſupplying themſelves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reaſonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to his Cuſtomers and the Public for paſt, and ſolicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

At a Town-Council, held in South-Kingstown, the 14th October, 1799.

WHEREAS on or about the Night of the 26th of September laſt, ſome evil minded Perſon or Perſons did maliciouſly break down Three of the Guide-Boards lately erected in this Town. This Council hereby offer a Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS, to any one who will give Information, ſo that the Perpetrators thereof may be brought to Juſtice.

A true Copy:

Atteſt, *James Helme, Council-Clerk.*

WHEREAS the Hon. Court of Probate, of the Town of South-Kingſtown, the 23d of October, 1799, appointed the Subſcribers Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors of Thomas Sherman, late of ſaid Town deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and have allowed Six Months for that Purpoſe;—hereby give Notice to all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, that they preſent the ſame to us, at our reſpective Dwelling-Houſes, any Time within ſaid Term.

George Brown,
James Sherman, jun.

And thoſe Perſons indebted to the above Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment to

Anna Sherman, *Adm'x.*

South-Kingstown, Oct. 23, 1799.

☞ *All Persons indebted for this Paper are solicited to make immediate Payment.*

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Have for Sale at their Store on Baniſter's Wharf,

BROWN SUGAR by the Hogſhead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogſhead; Molaſſes by the Hogſhead; Flour by the Barrel; prime Pork by the Barrel; Pimento by the Bag; Roſin by the Barrel; Powder by the Caſk; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; and 250 Gin-Caſes.

—ALSO—

LIQUORS, of the beſt Kind, a general Aſſortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Aſſortment of which they propoſe to be conſtantly ſupplied with.——Fiſhing Parties, Maſters of Packets, Paſſengers, &c. may be ſupplied at ſaid Store on the ſhorteſt Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1799.

ETHAN CLARKE

HAS FOR SALE,

A few Pipes of excellent Cogniac Brandy; Claret Wine in Boxes, of 2 Dozen in a Box; Bottled Porter and Brown Stout in Caſks; Molaſſes and New-England Rum by Hogſhead; and Anchors, &c. as uſual.

Newport, Sept. 2, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his Friends, and the Public in general,

That he has just received, at his Store, *opposite General Martin's,*

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that there are Three CERTIFICATES of Funded Stock LOST, ſtanding on the Books of the Loan-Office in the State of Rhode-Iſland, in the Name of Ann Johnson, of Wrentham (Widow).

	D.	*Cts.*
No. 232, for Six per Cent. Stock Annuity, for	40	56
232 Three per Cent. for	30	41
232 Deferred, for	20	28
Total,	91	25

And that an Application will be made, to have the ſame Certificates renewed, by

THOMAS TILLINGHAST,
of Eaſt-Greenwich.

October 12, 1799.

NEWPORT and *NEW-LONDON*

New Line of STAGES:

From New-London to Newport, twice a Week, through Groton, Stonington, Weſterly, Charleſtown, and South-Kingſtown, &c.

(FOR THE WINTER SEASON)

—*AS FOLLOWS:*—

Leave New-London, Mondays and Thurſdays, at 9, A. M.

Arrive at Newport, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 12, A. M.

RETURNING,

Leave Newport, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 2, P. M.

Arrive at New-London, Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at 6, P. M.

EACH Paſſenger pays from New-London Ferry to Narraganſet Ferry, Three Dollars; the Remainder of the Road pays Fourpence Halfpenny per Mile, and are allowed Fourteen Pounds Baggage, each:——One Hundred Pounds extra Baggage pays the ſame as a Paſſenger.

Paſſengers at *Newport* may apply to Mr. *Townsend's*; and at *New-London*, at Mr. *Frink's* Tavern, where the Driver will call previous to his leaving thoſe Places.

ALL Favours will be gratefully received, and thankfully acknowledged, by the Public's obedient and very humble Servants,

PETER CRARY & CO.

Stonington-Port, October 21, 1799.

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Reſpectfully acquaints the Public,

THAT he continues the BAKING BUSINESS, on the Point, near the Ferry.——He returns his ſincere Thanks to the former Cuſtomers, and ſolicits a Continuance of their Cuſtom.

Newport, Oct. 14, 1799.

NATHAN B. MILLER

Has for Sale,

A few Pipes of BRANDY, of the 5th Proof, *entitled to the Drawback.*—Alſo new Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel or larger Quantity; and PIMENTO by the Bag.

Oct. 15, 1799.

JOHN THURSTON,

Takes this Method to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has taken the Store on Baniſter's Wharf, lately improved by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, deceaſed, where he has for Sale the following Articles, viz.

BRANDY; Rum; Gin; white and brown Sugars; Flour; Rice; Chocolate; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Muſtard; Codfiſh; an Aſſortment of blue, white and figur'd Queen's Ware; Stone Ware of all Sorts; Egyptian China Tea-Pots and Ink-ſtands; Decanters, Wine Glaſſes, and Tumblers, a great Variety; Barberry and Bees-Wax; Sole-Leather; Bruſhes and Brooms; Cedar Pails; Sieves; Coffee-Mills; Powder, and Shot of all Sizes; Soap; Candles; Lead; Mens' and Womens' Shoes and Slippers; Table Knives and Forks; Penknives; Patent Spoons; Caſes of Razors; Guns; Gun-Locks; Padlocks; Door and Cheſt Locks; Braſs Cocks; Hammers; Money Scales; Steel and Mouſe Traps; Gimblets of various Sizes; Shoe and Buckle-Bruſhes; Shot Moulds; Japann'd Ware; Spectacles; Bed-Cords; Fiſhing-Lines; Fiſh-Hooks, of all Sizes; Poles, Lines, and Hooks, equipped for Fiſhing; ready-made American Colours of all Sorts; Nails of various Sorts; Iron Scrapers; Patent and other Time Glaſſes; Double Battle and other Gunpowder; Drawing-Knives; Nova-Scotia Grindſtones; and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ Rice by the Caſk, and Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, August 5, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Co.

In addition to their uſual Aſſortment of Groceries,

HAVE FOR SALE,

RUSSIA and Ravens Duck of the firſt Quality,
Cordage,
Sewing Twine,
Twenty Boxes white powdered Sugar, intitled to Drawback,
Twenty Cheſts Souchong Tea,
Seven Hogſheads Virginia Tobacco,
and
A freſh Supply of ſuperfine and common FLOUR.

Newport, October 22, 1799.

FOR SALE, BY

GODFREY WENWOOD,

NEW ſuperfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Miſtic Tide, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Buſhel or leſs Quantity.

Newport, Oct. 7, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the Eagle,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

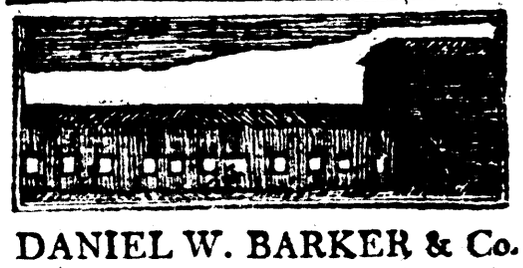
Newport, June 10, 1799.

To be LET,

And Poſſeſſion given on the 1st of April next,

THE excellent and well-known FARM, called the Young's Farm, lying One Mile and a Half from Lebanon Town, on the Colcheſter Road, containing 306 Acres, with a good Farm-Houſe and neceſſary Out-Houſes.——Thoſe who wiſh to hire a good Farm, may inquire of thoſe who are acquainted with ſaid Farm; and for Terms apply to *Rowse Babcock*, at Pawcatuck Bridge.

Weſterly, October 11, 1799.



DANIEL W. BARKER & Co.

INFORM the Public, that they have lately erected a ROPEWALK at the South End of the Town, where they have for Sale, Boltrope; Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions; Rigging by the Suit turned out at the ſhorteſt Notice, and manufactured equal to any in the United States.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1799.

AURELIA *and the* SPIDER.

By Peter Pindar.

THE muſlin torn—from tears of grief,
In vain Aurelia ſought relief;
In ſighs and plaints ſhe paſſ'd the day,
The tattered robe neglected lay—
While buſied at the weaving trade,
A Spider heard the ſighing Maid;
And kindly ſtopping, in a trice,
Thus offered (gratis) his advice.
"Turn, little girl, behold in me
"A ſtimulus to induſtry!
"Compoſe your woes, my love, with mine,
"And tell me who ſhould moſt repine?
"This morning, ere you left the room,
"The Chambermaid's remorſeleſs broom
"In one ſad moment that deſtroy'd,
"To build which thouſands were employed!
"The ſhock was great but as my life
"I ſav'd in the relentleſs ſtrife,
"I knew lamenting was in vain—
"So ſmiling went to work again;
"By conſtant work, a day or more,
"My little manſion will reſtore;
"And, if each tear that you have ſhed,
"Had been a needle-full of thread;
"If every ſigh of ſad deſpair
"Had been a ſtich with proper care,
"Clos'd would have been the luckleſs rent,
"Nor thus the day have been miſ-ſpent."

Anecdote of Mr. Huntington, late Governor of Connecticut.

In that part of Windham called Scotland, Mr. Huntington was born and educated. In the ſame place lived Captain J. K. a reſpectable farmer, poſſeſſed of ſtrong natural powers of mind, and original wit, decently improved by education. When Mr. Huntington was a boy, capt. K. was very popular with his townſmen, and often filled the higheſt offices in their gift. Honeſt, induſtrious, ſenſible and witty, his company was courted, and was generaly reſpected by his acquaintance.

It happened, however, that a ſeries of misfortunes overtook him, which prudence could neither forſee nor prevent. To extricate himſelf he was obliged to diſpoſe of his property in Scotland. After diſcharging the demands which he voluntarily obliged himſelf to pay, he removed to a neighbouring town, and being unable to purchaſe rented a farm.

As public employment was what he never coveted, he cheerfully and contentedly devoted himſelf to farming, making himſelf agreeable to his neighbours, without wiſhing to extend his acquaintance. In this rural and obſcure retreat, captain K. ſpent the remainder of his days.

Mr. Huntington, bred to the law, removed from Scotland and commenced buſineſs at Norwich. His diſtinguiſhed merit ſoon brought him into public life—he rapidly paſſed through the various grades of office to the Preſidency of Congreſs, and after this was choſen Governor of the ſtate of Connecticut, and was annually elected to that office till his death.*

After Mr. Huntington became Governor, he had leiſure to attend to his friends, which for ſome years before, and through the whole American war, he ſeldom could enjoy.

While a youth he was taught to look up with reſpect to Capt. K. whom he ſaw in affluent circumſtances, and honoured and reſpected by his townſmen. Many years had paſſed ſince he had ſeen him, and greatly were their ſituations and circumſtances altered. He determined however to look up his ancient friend and make him a viſit in his retreat. With this intent he took a horſe, and, unattended by a ſingle ſervant, rode nearly twenty miles, called upon a reſpectable clergyman and communicated his intention, of whom he learnt that captain K. lived about ſix miles diſtant. In the morning, accompanied by the clergyman, he rode to captain K's houſe and found nobody within but the good old lady his wife. The clergyman, in a manner which he judged would leaſt diſcompoſe, told her that his companion was Governor Huntington, and deſired her to ſend for capt. K. who was in the field. Having ſeated her gueſts in a room, which, though void of ornament, bore every mark of neatneſs, ſhe collected the captain's beſt ſuit, and went haſtily to call him, told him what gueſts they had, deſired him to dreſs with all expedition and come to the houſe.

Yes, yes, ſaid the captain, do you go in and give them a mug of cider, and I will come directly. Captain K. was not eaſily diſturbed; inſtead of putting on his beſt cloaths, he took the bundle under his arm, and in his frock and trowſers, deliberately walked to the houſe. He addreſſed himſelf to his gueſts in a manner which made them agreeable, convincing them that he felt pleaſed with the viſit.

"My wife and I," ſaid he, "are folks unacquainted with modern politeneſs.—You will find nothing about us," addreſſing the Governor, "but ruſticity, ſimplicity and honeſty; I believe we have been able to preſerve the latter, through every ſcene we have paſſed, ſince you were familiar at our houſe." The Governor converſed in the moſt familiar manner, dined and ſpent the greateſt part of the day with captain K.—The cloaths which the old lady carried into the field to her huſband, he brought in under his arm, and, after an introduction to his gueſts, remarked, "Governor your unexpected viſit has a little ruffled my wife, who is not much acquainted with great folks; here are my ſabbath-day cloaths, which ſhe intreated me to put on before I came to the houſe; but I ſhould have appeared a juſt object of ridicule, had I come from the field, where I was labouring, in my beſt habit. The Governor of Connecticut expects to find huſbandmen in frocks and trowſers. A pleaſing incident has releaſed me from the labours of the field to-day, and after I have ſmoaked my pipe, I will dreſs for the occaſion."

Various topics were the theme of converſation, which was in general ſprightly, and occaſionally interſperſed with the captain's native wit. "I can remember," ſaid Capt. K. "when my company was courted, and myſelf reſpected, beyond my merit; my neighbours meant to honor me by chooſing me their Captain; they ſent me to the General Aſſembly, and I was almoſt wholly employed in public buſineſs: but I long ſince met with a heavy reverſe of fortune—my friends *pitied*, but could not *relieve* me. *Sammy Huntington*, whom I loved when a boy, is now Governor—and captain K. whom he then honoured and reſpected, is now a humble ſervant. While others, who were, perhaps, under obligation to have remembered, have long ſince ceaſed to employ a thought about me; I feel myſelf overpaid in the unexpected, unſolicited honour, I have this day received from my old friend, who was under no obligation to me. I have long ſince bid adieu to the world, and I will now balance my account againſt it on the ſcore of gratitude.

The Governor afterwards remarked, that this was one of the moſt pleaſant viſits he ever made; that Captain K. appeared the ſame agreeable companion in indigence, that he did in affluence; that his diſpoſition, naturally amiable, was not ſoured by misfortune; and that this viſit afforded him the moſt inſtructive and uſeful reflections.

[*Jenks's Portland Gazette.*]

** It is worthy of remark, that the State of Connecticut, whoſe conſtitution of government is the moſt democratic in the Union, have uniformly re-elected, by annual election, their Governors, until they were unable to ſustain their office, by infirmity or death; or have voluntarily reſigned it.*

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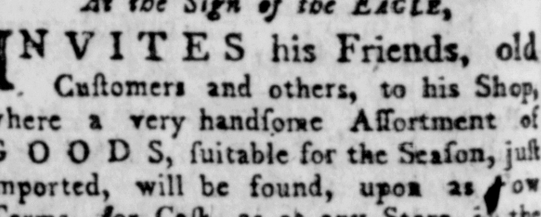
THE excellent and well-known FARM, called the Young's Farm, lying One Mile and a Half from Lebanon Town, on the Colcheſter Road, containing 306 Acres, with a good Farm-Houſe and neceſſary Out-Houſes.——Thoſe who wiſh to hire a good Farm, may inquire of thoſe who are acquainted with ſaid Farm; and for Terms apply to *Rowse Babcock*, at Pawcatuck Bridge.

Weſterly, October 11, 1799.



DANIEL W. BARKER & Co.

INFORM the Public, that they have lately erected a ROPEWALK at the South End of the Town, where they have for Sale, Boltrope; Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions; Rigging by the Suit turned out at the ſhorteſt Notice, and manufactured equal to any in the United States.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1799.